

WORONI

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION Vol. 22, No. 15, July 28th, 1970 Price 10c.

POLICE DISTURB GIRL IN BED

— SUSPECT LOVER IN WARDROBE

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The cry rang out: 'Pub-li-ci-ty!' The mighty apparatus of the idiot left swung into action. 'Come to Canning St. and Dave will teach us to make silk screen posters.' People started to design posters. The nicest said 'FUCK THE DRAFT.' This slogan, timely, in working, proletarian ['make love not war' in working man's language] was also contained in the tins of violet paint cunningly purchased from that arch-capitalist J B Young's during the week.

Who could say a city has no soul when its inmates fill its walls with colourful slogans?

But the friendly fuzz were rather uptight about this—using the obscene word 'draft' in public. It is said a street cleaner spotted the communal Kombi, and ratted on its licence-plate.

Next morning, 8.00 a.m. [approx.] Canning St slumbered, slowly waking in the morning sun. Plainclothes pigs arrive. [A digression: Jonno was raised in the tradition of 'a cop is your friend.' We are about to see that this has meaning only for someone who has a vested interest in someone else's arrest.] Jonno opened the door and allowed them in. One begins to quiz Jonno while the other rummages in Bill's wardrobe. Bill wanders out of shower into bedroom. Cop faces about, and extends his hand: 'Pleased to meet you; I'm detective [name forgotten]. Is that a bedroom over there?' '??huh...yes.' Cop knocks on door and both pigs rush into Liese's room.

Pig one: 'Where's the bloke?' Liese: 'What bloke?' 'You haven't got a bloke in here?'

'Look around.' 'You don't have anyone in the wardrobe, do you?'

Bill thinks: 'Why's he looking in my wardrobe? I don't keep blokes in my wardrobe either.'

Pig two: 'Is that a bedroom up there?.. Does Dave Bisset live there?' At last the light begins to dawn on the innocents: 'Don't wake Dave; he was out late last night and needs his sleep.' Since the pigs had no warrant, they were working entirely from bluff, and if told not to do anything, they theoretically wouldn't.

Pig: 'Don't you think "fuck" is a bad word?' Jonno: "'Fuck" is what you need to describe conscription.'

Anyway, the result is that the silkscreen equipment has been confiscated, and five people have been arrested by self-incrimination: they just did not realise that the pigs had no evidence whatsoever, and were relying on bluff and the honesty and naivety of the people involved. Their bluff was never called. Note here that it is not necessary to be dishonest. If you are being questioned, you do NOT have to answer questions, apart from supplying your name and address. So, even if you are threatened with arrest, say that you are declining to answer questions. This is especially useful if you know of someone who has done something worthwhile, but you yourself have not committed an offence. Bill, when questioned again at his desk the next day, would not even admit that he had NOT stuck up any posters. He was then told

that he had been dobbed in by one of his friends! Beware this trick; in fact Bill had not been incriminated by anyone, but the pigs were hoping that if he had done something, he would then admit it. If you are pressed, ask to call a lawyer, and say that if you are going to answer your lawyer, it will be in the presence of your lawyer. It is also better not to go down to the station for questioning; you may be threatened with arrest if you refuse, but it will be a false arrest, and no cop wants to be convicted of an offence! It is not necessary to get shirty with the cops; they know your rights, and, in Canberra at least, will probably admit them. They will tell you you're being unhelpful, and that they are only doing their jobs. If you believe that the consequences are bad, though, either for yourself or for some more noble reason, you need not become their unpaid assistant! I repeat: know your legal rights! A girl was whisked out of her high school classroom and questioned in the headmaster's office, and the head did nothing to prevent it, or even see that she knew her rights. And a cop admitted to me on another occasion that a large proportion of their convictions were obtained by grilling a suspect until he gives the game away. He is then convicted on his own admissions. After he has given the evidence in questioning, he is likely to be told that anything he says may be used against him in court.

Those charged are Jonathan Burns, [\$100 bail plus \$100 surety], Mike Hess and Tim Morris [\$50 + \$50], and one high school age person.

Isn't it interesting, though that people are more worried about their children's morals being corrupted than about Vietnamese children's lives! The US estimates that around a million civilians have been killed in the war...we all know that it's 'a dirty little war'...but we're quite happy as long as it's over there in Vietnam. If we want to put our energies to good use to end the war, we've got to bring the war home. It's quite a shame that 'fuck war' raises a quite different, secondary, issue: free speech and obscenity. The 'fuck' in 'fuck war' is only important because it shows that people are more interested in propriety at home than death in Vietnam.

Is the word itself bad? I've never heard of ANYONE who claims to have found a person depraved and corrupted by ANY word. If we were not brought up thinking that we must put a taboo on the word, we wouldn't worry in the slightest. I'm all in favour of cleaning up the English language by removing dirty words—but the only way to do this is to make people realise that no word is intrinsically dirty. As soon as enough people say fuck in public the word will be accepted and no-one will have to worry about his seven-year-daughter. Actually, it would be a bit of a shame to lose words with the power to shock—one straight person said to me that she thought using 'fuck' a great pity: before, people liked the quiet way Canberra anti-war types were trying to achieve their aims; now, people might think that we're revolutionaries... Well, folks, you might have something there....

A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND MOBILIZATION OF STUDENT POWER ON CAMPUS.

UNION COMMITTEE SLATES BOARD

The Student Union Investigation Committee has been discussing the present deficiencies of the Student Union for the past four months. Although the investigations have not been as penetrating as many people would have liked, due mainly to the lack of manpower resources of the committee, many inadequacies of the Student Union have become apparent. In this article it is proposed to point out that the most crucial of these deficiencies is the lack of effective student say in the structuring of the policy of the Student Union, and that this is the root cause of the present feeling of discontent with the Student Union. This leads to an investigation of a method of consolidating the student power structure on campus so as to let the active students control the student facilities.

At present, the structure of the Union Board allows for 7 of the 20 members to be drawn from permanent members of the University staff and the remaining 13 to be students. Although these students have a majority on the Board of the Student Union, they have in the past tended to be drawn from the rather more conservative elements of the student population. Board policy is discussed not at open meetings but at closed sessions. It is a natural consequence that conservative and unimaginative policies would result, due to the combined efforts of the conservative and dubiously elected student representatives, and the career men or professional University staff who have more to lose from liberal than conservative policies. Therefore we get the situation where most decisions are

made without general consultation with the student users, and by the time the student users find out everything is closed shop and decided. For example in the decision to build the new Student Union, the students were only consulted after the decision on the final plans and siting had been made. This is the situation even though this generation of students are paying a considerable (and well hidden) amount towards its capital cost. The Union Board is also quite immune to feedback of information concerning the services provided in the Student Union. For example, the Board is impervious to the complaints about the slosh served as main meals at tea time during the week. It is becoming more common to meet other students at a down town restaurant than it is at the Union these days, due to the inedibility of the tea time meals served in the Student Union.

Disgusting

The discussion of these disgusting features of the services the Student Union provides could go on and on. The question is "How do we overcome these problems now?" The committee's view is overwhelming that there should be decision on policy matters by majority vote at regular General Meetings. And that an executive of say 6 people be appointed by a General Meeting with an additional member being the SRC President. This Executive is to follow through the policy directives decided at General Meetings, and to be directly responsible to the General Meeting for its actions. The satisfaction of student demands is seen to be the objective of the Student Union, and it is felt that these are best expressed by the users of the Student Union. Given certain safeguards (to be discussed) it does not matter what the students decide should be the policy of the Student Union as long as they satisfy their own demands. The safeguards are rather obvious and essential. That there should be a sum of money set aside out of fees at the beginning of the year for current expenditure to meet estimated wages of the staff for that academic year. Also that the Student Union is not allowed to borrow money for financing current expenditure (with the exception of running essential day to day accounts with suppliers). This would mean that a decision by students on current expenditure and pricing in any one year would have little or no effect on the students in the following years. And that capital expen-

diture be financed out of a separate fee, levied purely for that purpose, and any long term excess to be transferred to the current account. With control over a large amount of current funds a General Meeting could decide that the facilities of the Union be closed down for a year and the money to be allocated to some other activity. This is the ridiculous extreme but it illustrates the greater flexibility in the setting of objectives afforded by student participation in the policy making of the Student Union. This line of direct control by student meetings also places the responsibilities for the quality and type of services to be provided directly on the shoulders of the students. There would logically be no more winging about the adoption of unrepresentative policies by the Student Union, because every student would be entitled to his say in the formulation of these policy decisions.

The other point discussed by the Committee has the unification of the power base of the student bodies as a whole. The discussion went along the lines of setting up a small Executive Body to take over the functions of the Union, the student body and the Sports Union. This Executive being elected by a General Meeting (with the exception of a President or Chairman who could be subject to general election) and being directly responsible to a general student meeting for their actions. In order to assist the Executive a number of specialized groups of people could be elected by a General Meeting for specific tasks, being directly responsible to a General Meeting, but their oversight being the responsibility of the Executive Committee.

Within this power structure there would be an inherent capacity to mobilize the resources of the whole student body for tasks as they arise. It would tend to help the political elements in obtaining backing for campaigns aimed at local and national levels. It would also be ready to adjust to students' day to day demands for services. For instance an organisation of a student rally would be much easier than under the present set-up.

In fact what is really being advocated is a student take-over of the Student Union, and to use the available staff to put the policy decisions of the interested students into action. From past experience it has been shown that students are very conscious of the important issues, when they arise, although they may normally be a fairly apathetic lot. The restructuring of the student power base would give more life to the student body as a whole by encouraging more student participation.

Richard Whitwell
Member of the Student Union Investigation Committee.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHS

Last Monday night saw the Board of Management of the Union retreating rapidly in the face of criticism from the Goon candidates.

The occasion was the AGM of the Union and the issue was a set of disciplinary clauses which the Board wanted to have included in the liquor rules.

In a letter published in the last issue of Woroni Michael Daffey, a member of the Goon ticket pointed out that these regulations could deprive a member of his student card, without his having been given a proper hearing. The Goons had also distributed circulars around some of the Halls, criticising the proposed rules and urging students to attend the meeting.

Surprisingly, not one member of the Board was prepared to defend the regulations at the meeting. In fact those members of the Board who were present supported Daffey and Co. It became difficult to understand how the rules had been approved by the Board in the first place.

During Question Time the trading hours of the Bar were brought up. Hugh Graham, another Goon, pointed out that with the coming of Spring it could be expected that students would be frequenting Canberra's beer gardens in large numbers on Saturday afternoons. He thought that the Union should be able to provide a venue for this activity.

Again the meeting agreed and Sadler moved a motion that the board be directed to have the liquor order changed to include Saturday afternoon in its trading hours.

During his report the Chairman of the Board, Rakesh Ahuja, indicated that prices would probably have to be increased again in the near future, as a result of higher wage bills. At the end of meeting Ron Fraser, a member of the Board, moved a motion recommending that prices remain at their present level till the end of the year. After a little argument as to whether the meeting was closed or not, Mr Rakesh allowed this motion to be discussed and put. It was carried.

HOME AGAIN

A mid the carillon bells, sick sheep, naked breasts and burrowing wombats one particularly interesting item in last Friday's scavenger hunt. Three thousand copies of Woroni, still snugly wrapped in copies of the Bega News, had returned.

Apparently a university botanist had discovered the missing papers in a forestry hut, near Canberra, about a week ago.

POSTIES AND CONSCRIPTION

News has leaked into WORONI that at last part of the Trade Union movement [well at least in Canberra] has decided to try and do something about this foul thing conscription. The story is that at last Thursday's meeting of the Canberra sub-branch of the Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union a motion was put and easily passed that it be recommended to the State executive of the Union that a total black-ban be placed on all National Service articles.

This decision if acted on by the APWU executive will effectively end the whole of the present conscription process. Imagine no registration notices, no call up notices, no medical notices etc—Sneddon blows his mind—brands the Postal Workers as Coms or anarchist agents.

This sort of Union action could effectively lead to the remedying of many of the present social injustices inherent in Australian society.

An Australian Workers' Union with any nous in it would long ago have called off all stockmen working on Vestey properties, in sympathy with Gurinji people who have been on strike for the last two years in a struggle for land rights.

The waterside workers and seamen have set a good example to other workers by refusing to sort and load Vietnam supply ships but what about the other thousands of Australian Unionists who have sat back and watched Vietnam and the social anomalies in Australia go on?

PS Steve Padgham is rumoured to be shop-steward at Manuka PO—Revolutions from Manuka?

PUB RELATIONS

While quietly working on this week's brand new edition of Woroni, it was discovered that the Union bar had surreptitiously altered their closing time for Saturday night. It appeared that the news had not been sufficiently publicized since only twenty or so people had bothered to join the Woroni staff. Perhaps in future the Union Board will spread the glad tidings more widely; after all it is in every-one's best interest.

C.O's, non-registrants and draft dodgers meet Friends' Meeting House Cnr Condamine and Bent Streets, Turner every Sunday 8.00 p.m.

SLAV CRACKDOWN

Yugoslav authorities have taken strong action against several student and youth publications that have shown too independent a spirit. During the past two months, four such publications have been banned or censored and at least one editor replaced.

The most recent incident involved the May 27 issue of Indeks, the paper of the Student Union of Vojvodina, an autonomous province in northeastern Yugoslavia, which was banned by the Novi Sad public prosecutor for "brutally offending" the leadership of the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro. While the prosecutor's action concerned only one article - a report on a dispute between Montenegro authorities and the Orthodox Church - the Novi Sad University Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) asserted that most of the articles in the publication were "deeply at variance with the ideology and policy of the LCY." The University Committee noted that it had

previously had to criticize Indeks, and it promised that this time it would conduct a thorough study of the paper. At the same meeting, the Committee recommended that the Indeks editor-in-chief be fired.

The Indeks affair was not an isolated instance. On May 15, the Zagreb Branch of the Union of Youth of Yugoslavia (SOJ) appointed a new editor-in-chief and deputy editor to Omladinski Tjednik, the newspaper of the Zagreb SOJ. That publication's April 15 issue had been banned for a page that "grossly insults the President of the Republic." Earlier on April 3, the Valjevo SOJ dismissed the editorial board of the publication Rec for "ideological deviations" and, on April 17, the Vojvodina Youth Union attacked two articles that were published in the youth newspaper Kepes Ifjusag - once again the blame was centered on the editor-in-chief although no decision to remove him was taken at the time.

choice of the Montreal student rep: up to the V.C. ??

UNION BOARD ELECTIONS

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

I hereby give notice that an election will be held on -

Wednesday, 29th. July, 1970.
Thursday, 30th. July, 1970.
Friday, 31st. July, 1970.

to fill ten seats on the Board of Management of the Union.

Voting will take place close to the main Ellery Circuit entrance in the Union Building between the hours of 9.00 am. and 7.00 pm. on all days of the election.

Details of eligibility and of voting procedure contained in the Union Electoral Rules are available from my office on request.

For identification purposes, members are requested to have their Union cards with them.

The following candidates have been nominated to stand at the election:-

R.AHUJA
M.E.CUNLIFFE
M.DAFFEY
H.GRAHAM
A.HAMILTON
R.HARTLEY
S.HOBLEY
M.LAROBINA
C.LEAVER
J.McSPEDDEN

P.MAYER
A.MORRISON
P.PENTONY
C.PLOWMAN
R.REFSHAUGE
G.SADLER
H.VAN APELDOORN
A.WADSLEY
R.WATCH
J.WOOKEY

E.C.de Tott
SECRETARY TO THE UNION
RETURNING OFFICER.



JILL MC SPEDDEN

I've never won the Australian Womens' Squash Championship.
I've never swum 100 metres in less than 10 seconds.
I've never leaped tall buildings in a single bound.
I didn't ride Phar Lap in the Melbourne Cup.
I've never climbed Mt. Everest and I didn't win a gold medal in the 1968 Olympic Games.



RICHARD HARTLEY

I once won third prize in a Sunday School scripture exam. Was emergency conductor of the Church junior choir twice. Once played Mabel in "Pirates" and have had nine bicycles stolen in 3 years. I own the largest collection of all leather Goon shoes in Australia and the world's largest collection of 11th Century Italian explosives.



MICHAEL DAFFEY

From 1964 - 67 I regularly attended one of the better two-up schools (a University has since been erected on the site to commemorate my presence there). During the same period I became a brave dedicated and utterly fearless youth leader at the Y.M.C.A. Together these activities allowed me to indicate a better life to countless emergent Goons



GEOFF SADLER

2nd Year Arts
Union Board 1969/70
Union House Committee 1968/70
Executive Member of the Board 1970
Chairman of the Gemini Committee
Interim Chairman of the ANU Pistol Club
Executive Member of ANU Rifle Club 69.



COLIN PLOWMAN

Main extra curricular activity is Soccer with the A.N.U. Soccer Club. Other than that I am a typical apathetic student who decided to "do his part".
Science 1 student.



SUSAN HOBLEY

My grandmother played the recorder and my grandfather had flat feet. When I was twelve I read Lady Chatterley's Lover and played in the school basketball team. I worked on the school magazine and was Judas Iscariot in the Easter play. I also played the viola for two weeks in the school orchestra.



ANDREW WADSLEY

1958-61 Wolf Cub with Leaping Wold badge and "Sixer" of Brown Six. Then I was a Boy Scout obtaining Scout Cord and becoming Troop Leader. Whence to Troop Leader in the Senior Scouts with Bushman's Thong, Athlete's Foot and Queen's Scout. I am still an inactive Rover Scout and official Eccles of the Goon Society.



CATRIONA LEAVER

Aged three, led national "Death to Baby Brothers" movement at kindergarten. At five, turned creative, giving virtuoso Christmas concert piano renditions of "Nelly Bly". Attended Methodist Nunnery for ten years, but realised one sports day that religion isn't everything, so dedicated my future University degree to finding a more rewarding purpose than egg and spoon races for hens that lay plastic eggs and spoons.



MICHAEL LAROBINA

Geographical Society 1966
Poetry Society 1967
Ski Club 1970
President Youth Association 1967-69
Red Cross 1968 - to date
Civil Defence 1967 - to date
A.N.U. Football Club 1970.



HANK VAN APELDOORN

I am a third year Arts Student doing a second and third year unit part-time. I have been a member of the 41st SRC and held the position of Public Relations Officer.
I am on the Woroni Staff and have made a small contribution to most of this year's issues of Woroni.



HUGH GRAHAM

I once played baby bear in the school play and later had the leading role of Ahfoo in that Broadway smash hit Horsesense and Nonsense. I also carried the crucifix when I was head choir boy at St. Johns Church of England, Camden and was the only one not to drink Holy Wine from the Vestry.



PETER MAYER

Union Board 1969-70
Union House Committee 1969-70
Union Bar Committee 1970
Treasurer ANU Liberal Club 1970
Vice-President ANU Liberal Club 1969
Treasurer ANU Basketball Club 1968.



RAKESH AHUJA

Final Year Economics
Chairman of Board of Management,
Executive, Finance Committee & House
Committee 1969-70
Chairman of Users' Committee 1969-70
Member of Students' Welfare Committee
1970.
Executive member of 1971 University
Arts Festival
Member of Rostrum
Member of Servants of India Society and
other political organisations in India.
Chartered Accountant with 9 years pro-
fessional experience
Also qualified for membership of A.S.A.
through a separate course undertaken at
the Canberra Technical College.



ROSS WATCH

Fourth Year Law
Member Union Board 1969-70
Member Union House Committee 68,69,70
Inter Varsity Rowing 1970
Vice President ANU Law Society 1970
Public Speaking Society Treasurer 67-68



RICHARD REFSHAUGE

Full-time fifth year Arts (Philosophy
Honours)/Law;
Deputy Chairman Union Board 1968-70
Member Bookshop Committee
Vice-President SRC 1970.
Foundation Member, past Vice-President
Public Speaking Society.
S.R.C. nominee Faculty of Law
Member Theatre Committee ACT Arts
Council
Vice-President Canberra Little Theatre.
Member St. John's Parish Council.
Former Australian Volunteer Abroad
New Guinea.
Member Union Users' Committee.



JUDY WOOKEY

I started my acting career by playing the
Virgin Mary at the age of five. My next
big step was playing Bottom in "A mid-
summer Night's Dream". I was then a
"Puritan" and since then have not had a
chance to display any further talents.
My aim in life is to play Little Red Riding
Hood.



PAUL PENTONY

I was education at Star of The Sea Con-
vent, Saint Louis' Jesuit College (Perth)
Ainslie Primary School and Saint Edmunds
CBC. I once owned a dog called Tippy
and a pony called Clancy. I was allergic
to them both. I joined the Saint Vincent
de Paul Society, the Legion of Mary and
the Air Training Corps.



MARK CUNLIFFE

Arts-Law 3
1968-69 Union House Committee
1968-69 Union Debates Committee
1969 - W.U.S. Director
July 1969 - June 1970 - "Inside Out"
Broadcasting Officer
Since Dec. 1969 - President, Students'
Association
S.R.C. Nominee on Union Board
University Council Invitee
Standing Committee of Council Invitee
University Welfare Committee
Creative Arts Committee
Australian Universities' Commission
Committee
Board Liaison Committee.



ANNE HAMILTON

It is untrue that I stole biscuits from the
teachers' morning tea in Grade 7 I have
a non-political, non-criminal record In
Guides I was leader of the Pansy Patrol.
I layed the wreath at the Applecross
R.S.L. Hall and I won the Sunday School
prize for attendance all in one year.



ANDREW MORRISON

Arts/Law IV
Graduate in Arts 1970
Law representative and NUAUS Secret-
ary 40th S.R.C. 1969/70
Law Representative and Honorary Sec-
retary, 41st S.R.C. 1970.
Ex officio member, Committee Law
Society 1969/70
A.N.U. delegate to NUAUS Councils
(August 1969, February 1970)
Other activities: Member, A.N.U. Rugby
Club, Table Tennis Club, Public Speaking
Society.

GENERAL MEETING NO. 1

WEDNESDAY NIGHT 8.00 P. M.

SUBJECT : PARTICIPATION

UNION SOMEWHERE

Who the hell would go and see a Cuban film called
Memories of Underdevelopment ?

Only those who know it is a great movie, either because they have read
a revue, know someone who has seen it or are sensible enough to believe
this ad. There may not be many of them but they will be glad they came.

TUESDAY, 7.30pm. COOMBS THEATRE
Another magnificent ANU Film Group presentation

woroni staff

Editor: Peter Symonds
Assistant Editor: Mary Clowry
Business Manager: Rodney Smyth
And: Michael Silverton Kitty Eggerking, Bryan Havenhand, David
Bisset
DSP: Nguyen Dien
Printer: Maxwell Newton

GENERAL NIGHT NO. 2

THURSDAY NIGHT 8.00 P. M.

SUBJECT : ABOLITION

PLACE : UNION

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

TOWN CRIERS' WANTED

Applications are called from the general Membership to fill two 'Town Crier'
positions.

- Duties:
- to be responsible for all matters relating to broadcasting of news and
announcements over the Public Address System.
 - to broadcast daily between 12.50 and 1 pm any announcements
handed into the Office on that day.
 - to call at the Union Office daily before lunch-time to collect any
such announcements.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

The Union Board of Management invites:

All students, post-graduate students, and staff members within the FACULTY OF
SCIENCE -

to attend

A NIGHT FOR SCIENTISTS

an informal wine and cheese party to be held in the Refectory on Thursday,
30 July at 8 pm.
Admission is free - but only by tickets which may be obtained from your lecturer
or Departmental Secretary.

E.C. de Totth
Secretary to the Union.



THE SEPTEMBER MORATORIUM

It is difficult for anyone to say that the Vietnam Moratorium was not a success. A complete occupation of the streets of Melbourne—75,000 to 100,000 people. And those who were accustomed to fill the streets for reasons of commerce or pleasure withdrew to the doorways and windows and looked out with amazement.

The authorities, aware that such an occupation was 'obstruction', wisely decided there would be so many people that no-one who stood for 'law and order' could contemplate any attempt to stop the demonstration. Doubtless as the thousands poured into Bourke Street from each end, many of those in authority began to fear what would happen, but when the crowd surged around them they found nothing but friendly acceptance and goodwill. A week before, prophets of doom like B.A. Santamaria, had alleged that violence must occur and organisers of the Moratorium could do nothing to prevent it. A week after Santamaria argued that the absence of violence was because the organisers substituted their own private police force, like the Nazis had, for the official police, and had taken over the city.

The prophets of doom were wrong both before and after the Moratorium. The Moratorium was strong, anti-violent and peaceful because the people were anti-violent and peaceful. This is their very nature. The marshals were of great value but order was maintained by the people. Whenever a scuffle began it was not the marshals, or the official police who quietened it, but on every occasion a dozen or twenty ordinary citizens would move in, separate the scufflers with a call like 'This is not what we are here for. We want peace'.

The opponents of peace, the supporters of war, cannot understand this. They do not want peace. They want violence when they think their capital, religion or merely their face is threatened, and naturally they think everyone else is the same. But almost every one who is part of the peace movement wants peace. They hate violence. They hate violence in Vietnam and they have no intention of practising it in Australia. This was the first great success of the Moratorium. It left the Prime Minister, Ministers and Archbishop and all the prophets of doom stranded with their own violence. They have adopted violence, they have consecrated violence, when it appeared to suit their own interests, but the Moratorium showed that their opponents have no place for violence. This was its first great achievement.

Successes

There were other successes of the Moratorium.

Many of us have been under pressure for a long time. It is easier to accept 'national service' and keep in step than it is to refuse to comply. It is easier to accept RSL standards than to be called a traitor. It is easier to say nothing and do nothing and yet appear to be a supporter of the boys who are risking their lives in Vietnam, than it is to say they should not be there and that it would be far better for them if they were all brought home immediately. Many of us who have opposed war and conscription have often felt alone. No-one could again

feel alone if he or she had been with the thousands who acted together on May 8.

Another success of the Moratorium is that the number who demonstrated is too great to ignore. The Prime Minister, of course characteristically, announced that he intended to ignore it all. But never before have so many done so much on one day for any cause—political, religious, military or even for football. The conservative estimate for Melbourne was 70,000...for Sydney 25,000, for Brisbane 8,000...for Adelaide 6,000...for Perth in pouring rain 3,000...For Hobart 3,000 and for Newcastle, Wollongong and other places 6,000...120,000 and well informed estimates took the figure to 200,000. What other movement—political or financial or religious could reach that level? Let Mr Gorton or Sir Henry Bolte try to bring out their supporters and let us see how many they get.

But that is not the end of it. The Moratorium was helped by organisation and the organisers have earned credit and gratitude, but it was the most spontaneous action I have ever experienced. Like every action by the people, if it is to be significant, it cannot just be organised or induced. It will come, if it does come, from the hearts and minds of the people. This is what our opponents cannot understand. That it was spontaneous indicates the vast possibilities for the future.

More needed

It is natural that many, particularly young people, should see very little success from the Moratorium. Its aims were for the immediate withdrawal of troops from Vietnam and the immediate repeal of the National Service Act. Troops are still in Vietnam, now they are in Cambodia, and the war is being automated to a higher level of fire power and destruction. The National Service Act shows no signs of repeal and Brian Ross, suffering from asthma, is still inside the cold, utterly depressing walls of Sale gaol.

Hardly a University student paper has not recognised the support the Moratorium won, but hardly one has not carried a competently written article or letter which ends up with something like the assertion that 'the Moratorium people' must be made to emerge from the struggle against their impotence with the strength to take things in their own hands and make them different. Of course that is what we all want. How is it to be done?

Power in Australia lies in economic arenas with the owners of capital in factories, banks, and in particular in the mass media. It lies with all those who serve them in the Universities, the Churches, the Parliaments and elsewhere in the so-called 'establishment'.

'The Moratorium people' can take things in their own hands' only by a sudden revolution or by a slower revolution. Who considers that a quick revolution is likely in Australia?

There will be a marked tendency for people to seek not to outdo one another in militance. One will propose a demonstration every three weeks. Another will demand

one every three days. One will propose a demonstration that breaks no windows and attacks no police. Another will demand a demonstration that breaks windows and attacks police.

The objective here should not be to make demonstrations more and more militant in this sense, but to make them more and more effective in allowing 'the Moratorium people...to take things into their own hands.' This is the matter that has bothered and handicapped radical leaders for decades. Too often people have broken up into groups created by the polarising effect of escalating militance with little regard for what is effective.

Clarification

I have become convinced that in the past, and now, much of this controversy has not clarified the position.

We have often concentrated almost alone on the immediate objective—a wage increase, reform of the law or any other specific and material matter—that is supported by those who will benefit from it, or who can understand it spontaneously as a result of their experience. But first, we have often not given enough attention to explaining such an objective to those who do not benefit by it or do not understand it spontaneously as a result of experience. And, second, we have often not extended these objectives of interest or experience beyond themselves into the wider social and political field of power by which they are determined. Less will be gained if workers are allowed to campaign alone for wage increases than if they are educated to see that the whole problem exists because they have little or no power themselves to make decisions in the factories and they will remain divided and impotent until they acquire power to make those decisions. Less will be gained if workers are allowed to campaign alone by the 'Moratorium people' if they campaign for immediate withdrawal and immediate repeal than if they are educated to see that withdrawal and repeal depends upon government decisions and until they can get power to make those decisions they will remain divided and impotent. It is hardly likely that escalating militancy will help either in the educating of people or in the acquiring of power to make decisions.

Unity

In order to escape his impotence the Moratorium worker must have a clear picture in his mind of the location of power that determines withdrawal of troops and repeal of National Service and of all the catchwords and camouflage by which this power is protected. To combat all this and obtain himself the power to make these decisions he must live and work among the people, he must discover what is being discussed, what influences people and how their standards and attitudes can be changed. His demonstrations must take the form that is appropriate, not merely to fit the views of a few of the most militant of his comrades, but of the many upon whom the decisions finally depend. The peace movement is now in danger of settling into small groups of militants, each understandably impatient

and feeling urgency, but each 'doing its own thing' but not that which is necessary to have troops withdrawn and conscription repealed.

This must not be allowed to happen because there are tens of thousands of people, as May 8 showed, who are willing to work for peace and win the objectives of the Moratorium.

We must lead and organise so they will know what to do. It is our job to show why America led us into Vietnam; to show why Australian governments followed. It is our job to show how one after the other of the reasons and arguments which induced this action have been proved wrong, and have been admitted to be wrong, by those who confidently expounded them. It is our job to show that 'counter insurrection' led by the United States all round the world where Generals, landlords, officials and bishops hold down peasant and workers in poverty and subjection is not only immoral but is contrary to the economic interests of American capitalism and our own.

Rapid economic development of Asia, India Africa and Latin America is in the interests of everyone who values money in the capitalist world. It is better for farmers, manufacturers and workers all round the world that the peasants and workers in Asia, India, Africa and Latin America should have good wages, and therefore can buy wheat, wool, meat, and industrial products than it is that only Generals and officials should keep most of it in Swiss banks. Sooner or later those who lead American capitalism will see that American foreign policy recognises these facts. It is not escalation of the war in Vietnam which caused the New York Stock Exchange to rise. It was Johnson's cut back in bombing North Vietnam, and his own abdication that brought the heaviest day's trading in the history of the New York Exchange.

Organize

We must lead and organise so that every Australian will know all about the devastation in Vietnam...the agony of a tiny nation of peasants and workers who are being murdered by a colossus. All this and so much more depends upon broadsheets, newspapers, books, films, plays and every conceivable way of reaching the people. Not only have we to stop the immoral atrocity of Vietnam, but we have to ensure that it never happens again. Let us begin the task; there are no shortcuts by spasmodic acts of violence.

Moratorium days will be held throughout Australia on September 18, 19, and 20.

A planning meeting for Canberra's activities will be held at 30 Canning St, Ainslie, at 8.00 pm, Tuesday, July 28.

Success depends on publicity, so come and help NOW!

— A LETTER FROM DR J.F. CAIRNS

rights

A policeman's job is to enforce the law but his powers are limited. He must obey the law as well as enforce it. An arrested person has rights designed to protect him. These rights are well known to criminals who have nothing to learn from this a guide. This guide is published for the benefit of the ordinary law-abiding citizen, who may on occasion find himself in trouble with the police.

If you are arrested, what are your rights?

First, remember that you are innocent until found guilty in court. The onus is on the police to prove that you have committed an offence.

Second, when you are being questioned by police, you are not required to say anything that might incriminate you. You may refuse to say anything at all until you have received legal advice.

the bust

When can you be arrested?

A policeman may arrest you either (a) on a warrant. This is an official order signed by a magistrate. The warrant

a statement. (Motor traffic cases are a little different and are dealt with later. This applies whether the police enquiries are part of a routine check-up, whether they arise in the course of a police visit to your home to ask questions, or whether they are made after you have been arrested.

Arrests cannot be justified merely for the purpose of asking questions. Moreover, if you are not under arrest, you are not obliged to go with a policeman to a police station for questioning. Nor is a policeman entitled to enter your home to question you or to search, unless you invite him to do so or he has a warrant.

If questioned by a policeman, it is normally advisable to give him your name and address. If he asks further questions, or tells or asks you to go to a police station for questioning, you are entitled to reply: "Are you arresting me?" If the answer is "No", you have the right to walk away. However, it is generally advisable not to walk away unless there is a witness present who could later testify to the circumstances and the circumstances are such as to justify that action being taken. The witness should be an independent person, not another policeman.

As a rule, if you consider yourself to have been wrongly arrested or to be

(f) Before you make any statement, you are entitled to be warned by the police officer questioning you in the following or similar words: "Do you wish to make a statement? You need not make any statement unless you wish, but any statement you do make will be taken down and may be used in evidence. Do you understand that?"

(g) It has become common practice to take what is called a "Record of Interview". This generally takes place in a police station with one officer questioning you and another typing out the questions and answers. It is usual that when the interview is completed, you are asked to read the Record of Interview and sign it. There is no difference, in fact, between a signed Record of Interview and an official statement and the remarks contained herein relating to statements apply equally to such Records of Interview.

(h) When you are formally charged with the offence or offences, you should deny your guilt, but say nothing else from then on.

It must be conceded that there are some circumstances in which supplying information to the police promptly and even, if necessary, in the absence of a legal adviser, can benefit an innocent person under suspicion.

It is, of course, very hard to generalise in this area. Let us take an example: You have bought something from a door to door salesman. If the police have evidence that it was recently stolen, then in the absence of a satisfactory explanation as to how you obtained it, they are entitled to charge you with stealing or receiving. Even if you give a satisfactory explanation, they are entitled to charge you and let the court decide. But if you give a frank clear explanation at once and without waiting for legal advice (even though you are entitled to wait for such advice), you may make a favourable impression on the police and perhaps prevent a charge. If you are charged, the fact that you did this may create a better impression on the court. Even here, a short rather than a long explanation is less likely to be misunderstood in court.

Again, in minor traffic matters, you may well not wish to send for a lawyer. If you consider you are clearly innocent, a clear explanation may forestall a charge. But if someone has been injured, you would be better to get legal advice. Motor vehicle offences as a class are treated somewhat differently.

surety. It does not necessarily mean that cash must be provided as you may have assets - or a person prepared to go surety may have assets - which will be regarded as sufficient with the production of cash. A cheque will not be accepted for bail.

If bail is refused by the police, or if you cannot produce the stipulated amount yourself, you should ask for a friend, relative or solicitor to be notified. If this request is refused by the police, ask for the refusal to be recorded, and raise the matter with a magistrate when brought before him.

It is a useful practice to have the name and address of a solicitor on you - perhaps jot it down in your wallet.

evidence

As soon as practicable you should make a note of conversations with the police, using as nearly as possible the exact words spoken. You will later be entitled to refresh your memory from such notes in court, if your recollection fails you there.

Contact any possible witnesses immediately. Tell them that you have been charged and ask them to remember any relevant facts; but do not suggest to them what evidence you would like them to give;

If you have been physically ill-treated: (a) go straight to a doctor and ask him for a report on your injuries. (b) have any visible injuries photographed by a competent photographer. (c) contact any person who saw you not long before you were arrested and ask them to look at your injuries and state whether they observed them before you were taken in custody.

aid

If possible you should obtain the services of a solicitor. Many solicitors will discuss with you and agree on a fee you can afford and few will reject a deserving case. In any event, it is better to be in debt to a solicitor than wrongly convicted without one.

money

Obtaining justice in court is nevertheless

not cheap. In terms of money, it is often cheaper not to engage a lawyer for a minor charge and to plead guilty. But the long-term cost of this is a stain upon your character which can never be erased and which may be used against you for the rest of your life. And the law now permits an acquitted person to obtain an order that his costs be paid where the judge or magistrate thinks it proper.

In any event, there may be other ways of obtaining legal advice. Trade unions and other organisations often give assistance. In cases of serious offences, free legal aid may be given by the Public Solicitor, although regrettably, this is very rarely made available for cases heard in magistrates' courts. In cases involving infringements of civil liberties, the COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES may be able to help. Write to Box 911, Canberra City, 2601 or phone 470750 (day) Mrs Connors, 814622 (A. H.) Mrs Wenger.

free!

If you are acquitted of any offence for which your fingerprints are taken, and you have never previously been convicted in that state of an offence for which your fingerprints were taken, you may apply to the Commissioner of Police to have your fingerprints destroyed. You may be present when they are destroyed. The same applies to photographs taken of you.

IF ARRESTED...

states the charge against you and normally must be read or shown to you at the time of arrest. Sometimes a policeman may arrest a person against whom a warrant has been issued without having the warrant in his possession (but in such a case, the person arrested has a right to see the warrant without unreasonable delay); or (b) without a warrant in certain circumstances. A policeman's power of arrest without a warrant is limited to the following circumstances: (i) if you are found by the policeman in the act of committing or immediately after having committed an offence; or (ii) if the policeman suspects with reasonable cause that you have committed an offence; or (iii) if you are found by the policeman loitering during the night and he suspects with reasonable cause, that you are about to commit a felony. (Felony is a serious offence punishable by penal servitude.)

Any other arrest is unlawful, and the person arrested may bring an action for wrongful arrest and false imprisonment.

force

An arrest is made when a person is seized or his body is touched with a view to his detention. If you are arrested, you have a right to be informed immediately of the charge. However, if you run away or resist lawful arrest or bring about a situation in which it is not possible for the policeman to inform you of the reason for the arrest, you cannot later complain that you were not given this information at the time of the arrest.

If you resist a lawful arrest, the policeman can use all necessary force to arrest you. Handcuffing is justifiable only when there is reasonable necessity for it.

Do not resist a policeman. Assert your rights firmly but carefully; otherwise, you may be laying yourself open to another charge.

questions

The citizen will naturally wish to give the police his cooperation in their task of preventing and detecting crime. However, he should resist any attempt to trade upon that co-operation by unwarranted or officious inquiries or requests of an intimidating character.

A policeman has the right to ask questions, but you are not obliged under any circumstances, to answer questions or to make

wrongly under suspicion, you should say as little as possible until a solicitor or an independent third party is present to give you advice. The best course to adopt is to keep on asking for a lawyer, justice of the peace, relative or friend to be present. The one thing you should do, however, is to deny your guilt courteously and as frequently as possible. It is difficult to give sound general advice to cover all types of charges and all situations as to whether or not you should answer questions or give information to the police. In making your decision in the light of the advice given in the last paragraph, you should remember the following points:

(a) Every word spoken to a policeman no matter how casually, can be used in court just as readily as a signed statement. (b) No word once spoken, no matter how casually, can be withdrawn or erased. For a suspect, there is ordinarily no such thing as speaking confidentially or "off the record" to a policeman. (c) It is only in limited circumstances that an innocent person under suspicion can derive any worthwhile benefit from supplying information to police in the absence of a legal adviser or other independent person.

(d) Most courts insist that conversations repeated in evidence be given in the original speech. For example, you are permitted to say: "He said, 'It was my fault entirely'." You are, however, not permitted to say: "He said that it was his fault entirely". Many magistrates and judges attach so much importance to this requirement that they tend to overlook the difficulty the ordinary member of the public has in repeating conversations with word for word accuracy. They also tend to underrate the fact that policemen who know the requirement by experience have a greater facility for giving the exact words than the ordinary member of the public, whether he be a witness or an accused person. Those magistrates and judges who do overlook these problems, tend to weigh very carefully the exact words of a policeman's account of what the accused said. To see if those words suggest guilt or innocence.

(e) Thus words spoken by you hastily or carelessly perhaps in the heat of the moment, in the middle of a transaction with a policeman in a motor car or a police station are likely to be reproduced later in the cold atmosphere of the court, inevitably without complete verbal accuracy. There is little chance that the total environment and context in which the words were spoken will be reproduced. Your words may thus easily be given a meaning which you never intended and may incorrectly incriminate you.

the pen

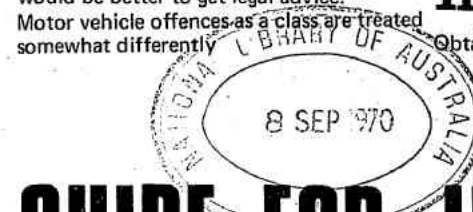
What happens after you are arrested?

You are taken to a police station, where the charge against you must be formally made and recorded without unnecessary delay. You may be questioned in the station, in which case you should bear in mind the remarks made above. Any suggestion from a policeman that by making a statement you will make things easier for yourself is improper and should be ignored. It is for the court alone to determine what will happen to you.

After you are charged you may be searched, have your photograph, fingerprints and palm prints taken and in some cases, may be examined by a doctor. You may not be compelled to provide a urine or blood sample in order to establish consumption of a drug or alcohol. Any money or property taken from you should be recorded by the police. Above all, when under arrest, do not lose your temper or allow yourself to be rattled. Do not try to be smart or rude - you are not in a position to score verbal points.

Can you be released on bail?

If you are arrested, you are entitled to ask for bail. This may be with or without



GUIDE FOR INNOCENTS